

White's

44

White's Truss Pamphlet.

These instruments received the Premium and Diploma at the late U. S. Fair, at Chicago, Ill.



A NEW PRINCIPLE!

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSSES AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER, For the Retention and Radical Cure of Hernia, &c.

These instruments are radically different in principle and construction from all others; combining what is valuable in all others—with new principles of vast utility. The principle is the same in the Adult, Infant, and Umbilical Trusses and Supporter.

The Bow used in these instruments is *not* a spring, but soft iron, to be shaped at pleasure. The power which is in the short steel spring is also a lever, and is entirely controlled by the screw, making the pressure upon the Pad heavy or light at pleasure. The Pad works over a knuckle, giving a circular inward and upward motion—Requires not more than one-half the usual pressure, and very little on the back—Cannot work up or out of place—Pad-bearing changed, or the Pad itself changed in size or shape in a moment. These instruments are the Smallest—Lightest—Show Least—Most Durable—(No Rust)—Most Cleanly—(Entire covers washed at pleasure, and extra covers furnished with all the instruments)—They will do more for relief and radical cure than any other instruments offered to the public.

Think of a Supporter or a Truss, and especially an Infant Truss, with the power perfectly under control. The hoop enlarged or diminished at pleasure—and a change of covers—and an instrument that will wear for twenty years, with all other advantages. *It is worth seeing at least!*

Ruddick's Shoulder Brace Suspender is the most simple and efficient ever offered. The power is perfectly controlled by a single buckle, used as a Brace or Suspender, or combined. Suspends skirts or pants.

• BARNES & PARK, Gen'l Ag'ts, 13 & 15 Park Row, N. Y.

CODMAN & SHURTLEFF, Agents for
NEW-ENGLAND AND THE PROVINCES.

No. 13, TREMONT STREET,

BOSTON.

I N F O R M A T I O N .

—♦♦♦♦—

In ordering a Truss or Supporter, send a measure round the body, taken 2 inches below top of the hip bone. If for a single rupture, state the side affected; also, if the patient is corpulent or lean, and whether the rupture is of long standing or recent, and if easily reduced. Thus aiming to secure as perfect a fit as though the person was in my office.

Cash must accompany the order.

Give the address *plain* and *accurate*, and state how you desire it forwarded.

P R I C E S .

Single Trusses,.....	\$5 00.....	\$6 00.....	\$10 00
Double “ 	9 00.....	10 00.....	16 00
Umbilical “ 	6 00.....	8 00.....	10 00
Infant's “ 	—.....	3 00.....	5 00
Abdominal Supporters,..	—.....	5 00.....	8 00
Shoulder Braces,.....	2 00.....	2 50.....	3 00

Letters of inquiry or orders, will meet with prompt and faithful attention.

Address,

D. L. 2

TO SURGEONS AND PHYSICIANS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE PROFESSION: In issuing this edition of my "Truss Pamphlet," I desire to call your attention to my "Patent Lever Truss" and "Uterine Supporter," which has been in your hands for above two years, and in favor of which you have given a generous verdict. Indeed, so unanimous has been your commendation, that I am constrained to say that these instruments were *never* shown to an intelligent surgeon or physician without his decided approval.

I do not claim a place among you. I esteem your calling too sacred to be appropriated on the slight ground of having shown my mechanical skill by the application of a simple and well-known principle in mechanics, to a Truss. I am a mechanic—a simple gunsmith—and being often called upon by the M. D.'s to make Trusses, they would say, "Cannot you get us something that will give us a *lift*?"

It is this principle of the "lift" which has been searched for so long, and which constitutes the *chief* difference between my instrument and that of other parties. After studying upon it and experimenting for years, I at last saw that I had the principle in my gun-lock.



I therefore, as you will perceive, applied the gunstirrup and spring to the Truss.

As my Truss proves itself every way applicable to Hernia, as authors and *experience* prove it to be, I find no occasion to get up Hernia for my Truss, but rather to manufacture Trusses to retain or cure Hernia or Rupture.

Gentlemen: I consider you the *best* bench of Judges to which I could possibly appeal, and your self-sacrificing labors for the relief of humanity inspire my confidence; therefore, I submit my Truss and Supporter to you, asking that you will give them both a *close and candid* examination, by the light of *reason* and *mechanical* knowledge, and then if you find I have made an advance on Trusses—if I have *cut* the Gordian Knot—I have confidence to believe that you, of all others, will appreciate and hail it with joy as a helper. I offer you no “silver pitcher” or “service of plate” for an *opinion*, but say, let my instruments stand or fall upon their own merits. You, gentlemen, are looking for principles and facts, and if I mistake not, your independence and magnanimity will not be slow to pronounce for or against these appliances, as they deserve; and I await, in confidence, your further verdict.

TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM HERNIA OR RUPTURE:

If you find yourself Ruptured, or feel the symptoms of Hernia, go to a surgeon at once ; throw off all false delicacy, and make your case fully known, and if he is not a quack he will order a Truss at once, in every case.

You will do well to secure his services in fitting and adjusting your Truss. The only question to be settled (amid the endless variety of Trusses) is, what Truss to get. And as it is a very great affliction to be compelled to wear a Truss at all, if one is *better* than another, the patient is entitled to the benefit of the *best* Truss. Therefore, in selecting a Truss, be assured that you are getting a *good* one ; one that if it does you no good can do you no injury. What is a *good* Truss ? A Truss that will *retain* your Hernia in whatever position you place your body, and produces the *least* amount of injury to the *back, kidney, or spermatic cord*, is a *good* instrument.

A Truss that will promote a cure of the disease in the quickest possible time, and with the least suffering or annoyance, *is the best* Truss. The *cheapest* Truss, which is, *always* one possessing the above qualities, is also the best Truss for you to purchase.

Now I claim that my Truss, in its adaptation to this disease, comprises *all* the qualifications above designated.

From the peculiar application of the *power* in my Truss (said power being directly opposed to the action

of Hernia ; that being *outward* and *downward*, while the action of the Truss is *inward* and *upward*), and the Truss remaining in the place upon the body, still yielding to every motion of it, where it is first applied, you will see, at once, that it *must retain* the rupture. There being no bow or spring passing round the body, or across the back (thus avoiding all unnecessary pressure upon the spine), and the force and action of the pad being *away* from the pubic bone, over which the spermatic cord passes in its descent to the testes, any person of common sense, and the least mechanical skill, *will* see that there can be no possible injury to either the back, kidneys, or cord.

That my Truss is best adapted for the radical cure of all cases of Hernia which can be cured by mechanical appliances of any kind, will be readily seen by an examination of the construction and action of the pad ; which, by its peculiar working, brings the dis severed parts into contiguity, and retaining them in that situation, *incites* an inflammation, by pressure and consequent friction upon the muscle around the abdominal ring, which causes the parts to adhere, and thus promotes a cure. Upon this philosophical principle, *alone*, can you rely to effect a cure of this dreadful disease.

You will also discover, at a glance, that my Truss is the *cheapest* in the world : First, from its intrinsic worth as an instrument for the treatment of Hernia ; and Second, because it contains no perishable materials (save the cover, which can be replaced by a new one, for twenty-five cents), and may therefore be made to last a lifetime.

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF HERNIA.

I do not write for surgeons—they, of course, are perfectly familiar with this whole matter. But I write for those who have had no opportunity to understand this subject. Hernia is not, as most seem to suppose, a rent or tearing of the parts, but is a protrusion of the bowels into the upper end of the inguinal canal, and is simply an enlargement of a natural opening, which is alike in all. Every person is subject to Hernia, and subject to it at any time. Few seem to be aware that Hernia is the most prevalent disease that afflicts suffering humanity. More than one to ten of mankind are ruptured. Both sexes alike, and every age, are afflicted with and subject to Hernia. It always occurs at the groin, in the same place (with few exceptions), and is an enlargement of the passage through which passes the spermatic cord in man, and the round ligament of the uterus in woman.

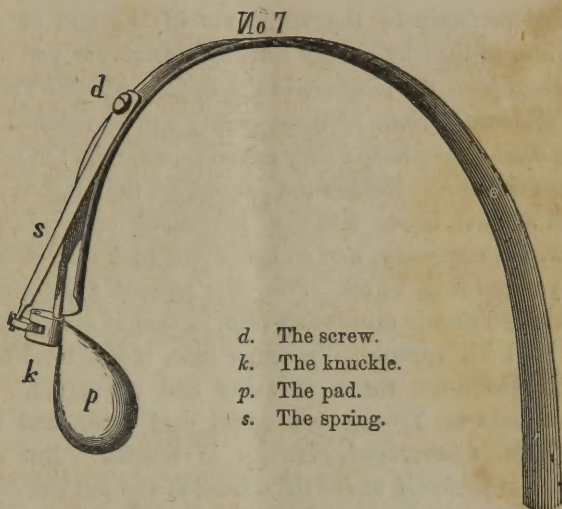
THE CAUSES OF HERNIA.

These are many and varied. 1. It may be a natural defect. 2. May be caused at birth. 3. Anything that debilitates or relaxes. 4. Any strain, as lifting, wrestling, jumping, or any violent action. 5. Tight lacing, tight pants, or belts. 6. Sneezing, coughing, walking, or long standing, etc., etc., but frequently no assignable cause can be given. The common cases of Hernia are called "oblique inguinal Hernia," and constitute nine tenths of all the cases. (So you will notice that all Trusses are made

to fit a certain place.) There are, technically, several varieties of Hernia, as Femoral, Ventreinguinal, Direct, Concealed, etc., but the difference is so slight as not to require a different instrument (except the Umbilical, which occurs at the navel, for which I have a special instrument). In the application of hundreds of Trusses, I have not found more than *one* in a hundred to which my Truss, as it is, was not perfectly applicable. My Truss is applicable to any case of Hernia that can be reduced and held by a Truss at all.

SYMPTOMS OF HERNIA.

Sharp, stinging pains in the groin, especially after lifting, long standing, walking, or any violent exercise, and a small protrusion or bunch in the upper part of the groin. If strangulation takes place, pain in the bowels, like colic, if not reduced, vomiting, and finally gangrene of the bowel, and ultimate death. (Thousands die of strangulated Hernia.) In recent Hernia there is imminent danger of strangulation, and if it is not reduced and held, it will wax worse and worse, widening the opening, the bowel acting like a wedge, and by its own weight forces itself down through the canal, and ultimately falls into the sack below, and may become a permanent defect for life. Remember, delays are dangerous, and the longer you go without a Truss, the less likely you are for a cure. If taken at once, and a proper application of my Truss is made, a cure is certain.



EXPLANATION AND DEFENCE

OF

L. B. WHITE'S TRUSS.

1. *I claim my Truss is easier to fit to the patient than any other.* 1. My hoop is not steel, but the softest iron, and so can not only be fitted to the body perfectly, so as not to show at all, but, 2. The bearing of the pad can be altered at pleasure, by *simply* bending the hoop, in, out, up, or down, and the pad, also, can be altered by altering the pad screws in the pad. 3. The power of my Truss is not in the hoop, but in a short, heavy spring, about four inches long, working over a fulcrum, as a lever, and can be grad-

uated perfectly by the *set screw* in the end of the spring, so that by simply turning *one screw* you can change from the *weakest* to the most *powerful* Truss, at pleasure. None of these points can be reached by the steel spring hoop ; they are so much, "be the same more or less." Neither the patient nor the surgeon can tell, at first fitting a Truss, how *much* or how *little* power is necessary, and so it is mere luck and chance if you get a fit at all. Soon the patient finds either that his Truss is murdering him, or that it is too weak to hold his rupture. In either case, it is a total failure. He must throw it away and try again. So thousands of Trusses are found cast aside, and the patients, discouraged, give up in despair. But my Truss is perfectly under the control of the *patient himself*, and if he is going into heavy lifting he can turn on power, or if he is going on a pleasure trip it will not lessen his pleasure to turn off a few pounds of pressure from his Truss. No other Truss can be thus controlled !

2. *I claim for my Truss an absolute combined inward and upward motion and pressure.* My pad is hung on a swivel, and, therefore, works on a circle. The power of the back-action spring is applied over a knuckle which works the pad inward and upward at the same time. The power is so reserved over the stirrup that the pad is thrown up and in, so as perfectly to follow any possible action of the body. This combined inward and upward motion has been the *felt and acknowledged* lack in the minds of all who

have had to do with Trusses. This is demonstrated most *emphatically* by looking at the endless variety of ratchets, set screws, coil springs, back springs, spiral springs, India-rubber pads, screws and levers to throw in the bottom of the pad, shape of the pad, etc., etc., and they will each tell you they have an upward pressure; but they will each in turn attack the other, and *demonstrate* that there is no upward pressure, and like many others, in a war of words, having annihilated their antagonist, come to the sage conclusion that *they* are right. But hold! this does not follow! I acknowledge that each has demonstrated the other wrong (no hard matter). I take the position that all have equally failed. There may be some advantage in ratchets and set screws, etc., in the *adjusting* of a Truss, but after it is fixed at any point there can be no upward motion. They may keep the pad from going back, but cannot push it up, and a *lump* of the same shape, size, and bearing, permanently attached to the end of the spring, at first, of course, would be just as good. But these are far in advance of the coil and back-spring, etc., for while they have no power to move the pad *up*, they do permit it to *fall back* by the action of the body, and thus permit the bowel to escape, like their *ball* and *socket* neighbors. Now, I venture to say, that any clear-headed mechanic will see (especially after his attention has been called to it) that they are all absolute failures. A recent writer has justly remarked, with regard to Trusses and Truss makers, "Their improvements, as I am prepared to

show, are only in the advertisements, or in the shape or rig of the pad—and there is no improvement in the spring or pad since the first invention.” “All power seeks its level,” is a law of mechanics. Now, when the power is in the semicircle spring—when the back-pad is the base of power, the action must be in a straight line from the centre of the back-pad, toward the centre or bearing point of the rupture pad. Never up! this is *impossible*. (Can you stand on nothing?) You might fog the children or the marines with such talk, but not a mechanic. Is an inclined plane an *upward motion*? Is a ridge on the lower edge of a pad, or setting the pad up edgewise, a *lifting motion*? All surgeons are not mechanics, but I should be sorry to find one in the profession so dull as not to perceive this point. To illustrate the point and settle the question, take any of the common Trusses, and put one finger on the back-pad, and another on the rupture-pad, and draw it out, and let go either end, and see in what direction it will tend. In every case it will tend in a straight line to its opposite centre, except in case of the English and French Trusses, and this is only prevented by a twist on the bow. And this deceives no one. The pressure is the same. Now take my Truss and draw back the pad and let go the hoop, and it describes a circle, *in* and *down* at the same time. Now let go the pad, and it flies *up* and *in* on a circle.

3. *I claim that my Truss does not require more than one half the pressure that other Trusses do. This grows out of the method and point of application.*

The great need in a Truss is not so much *power* as *mechanical skill* to *apply* power, for in case of Hernia, we find the precise point where the power should be applied is difficult to reach. In my Truss, this point is reached directly, and the power applied in precisely the opposite direction to which the bowel flows down. The bowel flows *outward* and *downward*: my pad works *inward* and *upward*. Archimedes has found a fulcrum for his lever, and a place to stand, viz: He stands on the hoop at the screw (which rests on the hip), and with his lever, the spring over the knuckle, he pries up the pad to the proper point, and there he stands sentry (true as steel) and watches every motion of the body, and follows it up with the necessary power; in other words, he "stands in the breach."

4. In my Truss, the back is almost entirely relieved of its heavy burden, for just one half of what little power is used is downward, and is based on the hip; this is "the strong bearing the infirmities of the weak." In the common Trusses, the base of power is the spine at the small of the back. This is a weak point, at best, and Hernia shows, at once, the lower parts of the body to be weak, and the back must be already suffering from sympathy. Now the application of a stiff spring, at such a time, must be doubly painful to chafe, and heat, and hang upon the spine, and generally causes piles and kidney difficulty. This change of the *base* of power, and *lessening* of power, and consequential relief of the back, is no small item to one wearing a Truss.

5. This diminution of pressure also removes the possibility of any injury to the spermatic cord, but from the peculiar upward action of my pad moving directly away from the bone, the danger is entirely removed, while in the common Truss, with its awful pressure, falling as it inevitably must on the bone, there is great danger of impotency from their use.

6. As the action of my pad is up, this, of course, throws the hoop down upon the thigh, and holds it there, where any amount of pressure necessary is not felt, and most effectually keeps the hoop from working up or out of place—a very great advantage over the common Truss.

7. Not only is my Truss the most comfortable and easy to wear, but is the most cleanly Truss—the pad being of wood or ivory, with no cover or stuffing, and the hoop being rolled up at the edges, and not working to produce friction on the back or around the body, as does the spring hoop. There is no necessity of back-pad or stuffing in the cover, which makes it *clean* and *cool*—a vast advantage over the enormous stuffed pad and cover, which, of course, in hot weather must absorb the perspiration so as not to be dry for *months* together, and becomes very offensive to the smell, and filthy as carrion, and cannot be cleansed without destruction, while my cover is simply cloth, and is so disconnected that it can be entirely removed in one minute, without any injury to the Truss, and a new cover put on for twenty-five cents; and extra covers can be had with your Truss, so as to wash weekly with your linen,

8. *My Truss is the cheapest, and yet the most durable Truss*, and with proper care will last a lifetime. Not only do the common Trusses decay and fall to pieces by the action of the moisture of the body upon the perishable material, but the *spring* is liable to break, and then the Truss is ruined. There is no perishable material about my Truss, except the cover. This is seen at a glance.

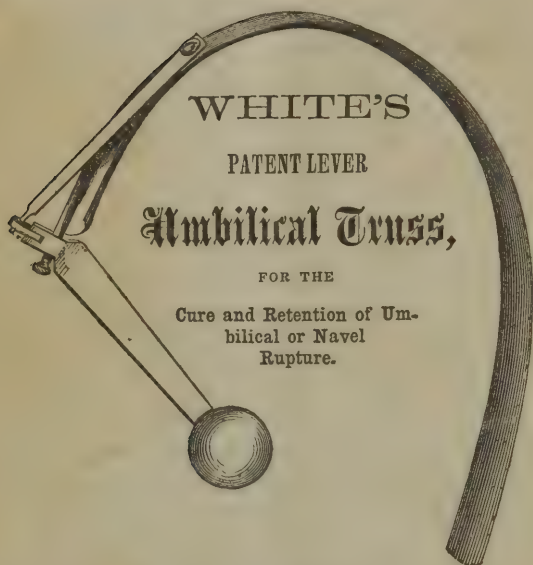
9. On the pad question much ink has been shed already. One elaborate writer says, "Great diversity of opinion has prevailed. While some have bestowed extravagant encomiums on the concave pad, others have unhesitatingly condemned it, and given decided preference to a very convex one." Surely, "who shall decide when doctors disagree?" Is it not barely possible that both are wrong? It seems to me that all which is necessary is to throw a *dam* across the canal and stop the flowing down of the bowel, and the pad that will most effectually do this, is the best pad. I think this should be done at the upper ring, where the bowel first escapes from the abdomen; for if you cut off the fountain the stream must dry up. What can be the use of forcing a pad, half the size of a man's fist, into the groin, to goad, and chafe, and impede the action, when the end of one finger, rightly applied, will hold almost any case of Hernia? (If you doubt, try it.) Now the larger the pad, the more power is required to make the necessary indenture to close the canal; all that is necessary, is to have surface enough so that the action of the pad shall not be acute and

painful, and yet hold the Hernia. My pad closes the canal at the upper ring, and the sack at its mouth, and by its peculiar lifting power holds all the parts to their proper places.

Some will object to the hard pad ; but this produces less friction on the *surface* than any other, while it does produce an *internal* inflammation, and thus leads to a cure, while the stuffed pad chafes the *surface*, and prevents this *internal* friction and inflammation, and so *prevents* a cure, and still more by the flat pressure the parts are pulled *apart*, instead of being held together. But as it is almost impossible to keep the large pad from falling on the bone below, it becomes absolutely necessary to have it soft, and as the power of the spring must be so great to hold the rupture at all, the surface must of course be very large. While my pad, from its *peculiar* shape, and *direct* action, and *small* pressure, can be smaller, and yet chafes less than any other Truss, and yet holds the Hernia more safely than any other.

10. I find, to my astonishment (I confess), that my Truss is a *Radical Cure Truss*, of the most *powerful*, *positive*, and *practical* kind, and precisely upon the principle laid down by Mr. Marsh, of New-York city, viz. : *pressure*, *friction*, and consequent *inflammation*, followed, of course, by adhesion of the parts. Soon after commencing to apply my Truss, I found cases in my own neighborhood cured. This I at first regarded as *accidental*, as in the case of the common Truss a case will sometimes occur, but on inquiry I soon learned

that the cases were common ; and finally, on close investigation, I found it was difficult to find a person among the hundreds using my Truss, who have worn it a *year* without being cured. This is, of course, entirely beyond my *aim* or *expectation*. But the *truth* is beyond dispute, as the testimony of the *patients* themselves, and the *physicians* about me will show. I claim superiority over Marsh's Radical Cure Truss, in the following particulars: 1. In the simplicity of my Truss. 2. It does not require the attendance of a surgeon. His does. 3. Mine is perfectly easy. His is extremely painful. 4. The power in my Truss is perfectly under the control of the patient himself. 5. When a cure is effected you do not need to put on a light pressure Truss to support ; only necessary to turn off the power. 6. If a cure is not effected, his is not applicable. Mine is. 7. I produce the same effect with half the pressure and pain. 8. And with one fourth the expense and trouble. 9. Besides all the other points in which my simple instrument stands ahead of his *intricate rig*. 10. In all cases where Marsh's Truss will cure, mine will do the same, and in many cases where the patient will not submit to his severe measures for a cure, they will not object to my mild treatment. Marsh claims to cure nine tenths. I claim to cure nineteen twentieths. And I claim to retain any case of Hernia that can be retained with a Truss. I think, beyond dispute, I have combined more valuable points in my Truss than are to be found in any other.



UMBILICAL RUPTURE.

For Umbilical or Navel Rupture, I have an instrument constructed upon the same principle as my other Truss, which must strike the beholder with admiration at first sight. The hoop is applied in the same place, and the power controlled in the same manner, but the rupture is reached by a small brass arm, so simple and direct, and out of sight as to make it the most desirable instrument ever offered for this purpose. In applying, the brass arm can be bent (with caution) to suit corpulent or lean, or the pad can be altered by the screws, up or down, right or left, or a new pad can be screwed on to suit the case.



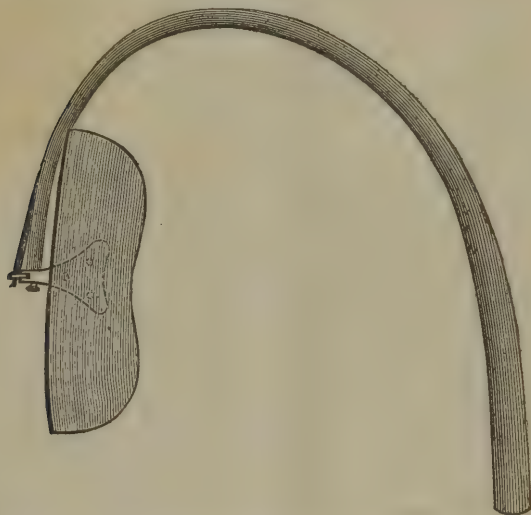
WHITE'S INFANT TRUSS.

In cases of Congenital-Inguinal Hernia, a good Truss, properly adjusted, *will* promote a *cure* in *every instance*.

Hence, *all* must see the incalculable benefit to be derived from a *reliable* instrument. The body of a child, being weak and tender, is liable to injury from very slight causes, the danger arising from its helplessness and constant handling, and the difficulty of keeping a Truss in its proper place, all show the necessity for a well-constructed and easily-adjustable instrument. Now, my Infant Truss is made of *light*, pliable material; is not perishable—is readily adjusted by any person—is not affected by dampness—is most cleanly, as the entire cover may be removed, for washing, in a moment, and another substituted—(you will find it a great convenience to have two or more extra covers)—*cannot* work up or out of place. Will do *no* injury, but *will* cure in *every* case, when properly applied. I trust that parents will try this invaluable Truss.

DOUBLE RUPTURE.

My double Truss is made at pleasure, from two single ones. 1. Get two hoops, alike in size and shape, right and left. 2. Fit each side separately. 3. Cut off the hoops so that they will not touch on the back by three quarters of an inch. 4. Cut off the covers two inches longer than the bows, and lap and sew together. 5. Cut off one of the straps and buckle each end, and it is complete. In cut on page 23, you have the application of double and single, except the strap and cover.

**WHITE'S PATENT LEVER FEMALE SUPPORTER.**

By an examination of this instrument you will readily discover its advantages over anything heretofore

brought out for the relief and cure of females, suffering from prostrating diseases of the bowels and uterus, arising from a relaxed and flaccid state of the abdominal walls. The failure to obtain relief by the use of "bandages," supporters, and all similar contrivances *heretofore* made, has arisen from the faulty, unphilosophical mode in which they have been made and applied. In all other appliances designed to correct, by exterior support, the above conditions of the female system they have acted in the wrong direction, viz. : to press the abdomen *downward*, whereas it should be *upward*. You will see that "White's Supporter" has an *upward* and *inward* action — a *lifting*, sustaining motion—thus possessing all the advantages combined in his Truss. It is, *emphatically*, the Patent Lever Supporter.

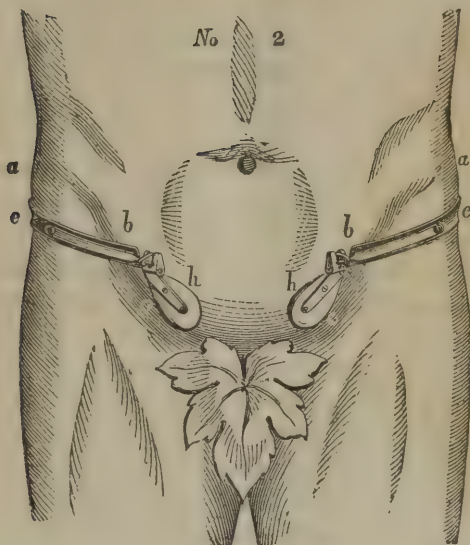
It differs from the Truss *only* in the object to be attained and in the pad. It is simply a single Truss with large, flat, horn, or shell pad, so constructed as to reach the desired points.

From its simplicity, and ease of adjustment, its neatness, its light and delicate structure (compared with other supports), its astonishing capacity for elevating the parts, and its perfect adaptation to every desired shape and size, make it an instrument demanding the attention of *all* who have to do with a supporter.

I ask you to try my instrument and satisfy yourself that while I have done away with the rigid spring around the body — with large stuffed pad, pressing

down (never up), and with the enormous complicated bandage, I still retain more power (and that too, of an *active* character), and a better action than any other supporter known to the public.

The same general directions will answer in fitting the Supporter. Be careful to fit the bow so that it will allow the pad to rest upon the proper point or place on the body. If the pad be too large or too small it can be changed in an instant by unscrewing the nut at the end of the bow, and putting on another pad. The entire cover can be changed and washed at pleasure.



- | | | | |
|----|------------------------------|----|--------------------|
| a. | Upper part of the hip joint. | e. | The hoop. |
| b. | End of the hoop. | h. | Upper edge of pad. |
| c. | Lower edge of the pad. | | |

DIRECTIONS FOR APPLYING AND ADJUSTING L. B. WHITE'S TRUSS.

1. Throw off your false delicacy, that the surgeon may give you a perfect fit.

2. Take off the cover and get a hoop that will fit close and set easy. If it does not fit, the adjuster can bend and shape it so that it will, and that, too, with very little trouble.

3. Get one that when the hoop is pushed on tight to the thigh at *c*, and held level and natural, (see page 23,) the pad will fall just inside of the line where the thigh and abdomen join at *c*, so as to clear the thigh bone.

4. Let the hoop at *b*, set off a little so as scarcely to touch the body when standing up. The upper part of the pad at *h*, will stand off from the body, while the lower part of the pad at *c*, will incline in and up. It must be set thus in order to give the instrument a chance to work.

5 The hoop should be applied about two inches below *a*, the upper point of the hip bone, and the hoop should go nearly straight or level around the body ; this throws the pad up higher than any other Truss, so as to work above the lower bone, and saves any danger to the spermatic cord. Now as the patient is generally deceived in three points, I propose three experiments: 1. To show where the bowel passes through the upper ring. It is supposed to be much lower down than it is, and the *patient will be determined to have the pad applied down where the bowel passes over the bone into the sack*. Most of the trusses are so applied, which *prevents* a cure, and greatly endangers the spermatic cord. Now let the patient lie down flat on the back, and perfectly reduce the Hernia. Then put the fingers in the groin, and arise and hold the rupture. Now strain to throw it down. Now slip the fingers up a little, and try again, and so on, til he feel it slip through the ring. Or let the sur-

geon stand behind the patient and experiment, till the precise point is ascertained, and he will be astonished to find it two inches above where he supposed.

2. Now see how *small* a surface will hold the rupture, and he will be amazed to learn that his *great* breach can be held with the end of one finger. I have found but few ruptures that I could not stand behind the patient and hold with the end of the middle finger.

3. Now see what a *light* pressure, applied at the right point, will hold you. You see by these experiments, that a *small* pad and a *light* pressure will hold the rupture, when *rightly* applied. By the foregoing experiments you have learned precisely the action of my Truss. It is just like the action of the fingers, and the end of the finger makes the *best* Truss in the world. They act over the knuckle in a circle with combined inward and upward motion, and can follow up perfectly any action of the body. My Truss acts in the same way.

6. Now lie down and perfectly reduce the Hernia ; put on your Truss and buckle the belt (loose) and get up ; tighten or loosen the belt if necessary. Now see if it will hold the rupture. Test it *thoroughly*. Put the body in all *possible* shapes. If it hold you and set easy, well. With a good stock of Trusses, the patient ought to get a fit without *any* altering.

But as there are an endless variety of patients in *size*, and *shape*, and *flesh*, I proceed to show the facil-

ities for fitting *difficult* cases, and how the patient is to proceed if he finds his Truss fails to hold the Hernia. If we can reach the most *difficult* cases, there is no difficulty in others.

I. In case the patient is very lean and flat, and the bones stick up on the back, or have been rasped and become tender by wearing a spring Truss, 1. Get a long strip of tin, three quarters of an inch wide, or, which is better, take two bars of lead soldered together : begin in front, where the end should be (page 23) ; now lap it around over the bones, *in* and *out*, as the case requires, so as to let it rest on the fleshy parts heaviest ; choose a long hoop, that it may reach over and rest on the opposite hip, or rather on the fleshy parts of both hips ; now take the lead or tin pattern and the hoop to a blacksmith and let him fit, and a back-pad may be necessary in extreme cases. 2. Choose a bow with as short a spring as possible, as a bend will have to be made as near the screw as possible. (Be careful not to bend at the screw, or forward of it.) Bend from near the screw in a short curve. *I advise all to fit by the lead pattern.* II. If the person be very corpulent, it may be necessary to bend out and enlarge the circle around the hip. III. There are two ways of altering the place or bearing of the pad, in, out, up or down : 1. By bending the hoop, or springing it up or down, or to alter in or out from the thigh, by drawing it forward or pushing it back by a bend in the bow. 2. By taking off the pad from the brace and making new screw holes. You can alter half an

inch or more, in or out, up or down, or swing the pad out or in, by taking out one screw, &c. This is preferable to altering the bow, if this is a fit. Also, by pressing down the spring you may slip off the pad and substitute any other size or shape desired. This is done in a moment, without the aid of any tools, as the pad is not riveted on; but may be after a fit. But this is not necessary.

7. In adjusting the power of my Truss, notice, 1. If it is too weak to hold the rupture, turn *in* the screw, in the end of the spring. If this do not give power enough, take out the screw and put under a small bit of leather close to the screw. 2. If the power be too strong, turn *out* the screw. But if this is not sufficient, you can grind off a trifle from the under side or the edges of the spring.

8. If the bowel incline to pass the pad, examine and see whether *inside, outside, above or below*, and alter accordingly. If it pass below, loose your belt a little—this may be sufficient. If the pad be too low, and the bowel slip out above, or if the pad chafe in the groin, tighten your belt. By a little experimenting you cannot fail of getting a proper adjustment.

9. There are a few cases of direct Hernia, requiring a larger pad. Any Yankee can whittle and put one on in ten minutes. And a case *may* occur where a stuffed pad will be necessary. If so, take a piece of

cloth or soft leather, and cut a cover the right size, and run in a string around the edge, and draw up and over the pad, and put in the stuffing to suit the case. *Cauti-
tion.* 1. In any case if the bowel, by any violent action, do pass the pad, put it back at once. 2. Never stand on your feet without your Truss. 3. Put on before getting out of bed, and take off after you get in bed.

10. Now I aim at a cure in every case, so I have left the pad rather sharp. The object is to produce *adhesive inflammation*. I ask you to bear all the pressure and inflammation you can. It may become sore under the pad: *This is a good sign*. Keep up your courage. If it is too severe, put under a cloth wet with water. You can have a cure in a short time, if you will bear the pressure. But if the pad is too sharp, file or whittle off a little more rounding. Be slow to alter, for it is right for most cases, especially if it hold the rupture well. If you think yourself well, be careful, do not be in a hurry to leave off your Truss; you may turn off a portion of the power.

Now I have given these minute instructions not because they will generally be needed, or because I have any fear of success in fitting (for hundreds are wearing it to their entire satisfaction, many of whom had tried all the various forms of Trusses in market, with no benefit, and a large number are cured already from the use of my Truss), **BUT** rather from the knowl-

edge I have that there is a great lack of mechanical and surgical skill ; for I have seen men *professing* to be surgeons, examine this fine instrument, and then put it on wrong side up. From such ignorance and stupidity there is no deliverance, for it is in the world, and my Truss must come in contact with it. I would be glad to have my instructions so plain that the way-faring man should not err.

It seems to me that if a fit is not secured, it cannot be the *fault* of my Truss, for it is more *entirely* under the *control* of the surgeon and patient than any other Truss in the world, and there is not *one* valuable point in *any* Truss that is not found in mine, besides combining a large number of points of the highest value, *never* before obtained in a Truss.

NOTE 1.—Take off the cover from your Truss once a month. Take out the spring screw and wash in soap suds, thoroughly, dry perfectly, and then oil, especially the joints. It needs oiling as much as your carriage. You have three benefits: 1. It is clean. 2. It works easy, and does not wear. 3. You will make it last a lifetime.

NOTE 2.—Call for one or more extra covers. They cost you a mere trifle.

NOTE 3.—Call for a copy of the pamphlet, and keep it, for you may need it in adjusting your Truss and Supporter.

NOTE 4.—We have Trusses and Supporters to fit all sizes, from the largest man to the veriest infant.

NOTE 5.—In ordering a Truss or Supporter send the measure of the patient, taken around the body about two inches below the top of the hip bone.



RUDDICK'S

IMPROVED

Shoulder Brace and Suspender.

THE extent to which the people of this country suffer from contracted chests, and therefore confined and cramped lungs, producing their train of nervous complaints, is hardly appreciated by any but professional men.

Persons who stand much at the desk, and those who are confined to a business that requires them to stoop forward and keep themselves in a half-bent position, require an instrument to keep the shoulders drawn back and the breast expanded. By keeping the shoulders constantly thrown back; or by so restraining them, firmly but gently, there will be a regular and almost unconscious inclination to keep them in their normal position; the habit of carrying the head and person erect and firm will very soon be induced.

To attain this result in the *best* manner, the *Shoulder Brace* which the above engraving illustrates, has been constructed.

The *best* brace is one that sets most easily and gives the freest action to the stomach and lungs; and this is what Miller's Patent Shoulder Brace does. It overcomes the disposition to stoop, or throw the body forward, and by its peculiar force this dangerous habit is permanently cured.

By using the buckle and strap, seen upon the second cross-belt, the degree of tension can be regulated to suit the comfort and ease of the wearer.

By the use of one buckle it is adjustable to any size or shape.

The whole being made of elastic material, there is no cutting of the arm, or unpleasant sensation from too much strain.

It can be used either as a shoulder brace alone, or may in a moment be made to act as a *suspender* for the pants or skirt.

We are confident that a trial of it will give entire satisfaction, and soon secure a good breadth of chest, free breathing lungs, and an erect and graceful carriage.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

MT. MORRIS, LIVINGSTON CO., N. Y., *April 14, 1858.*

L. B. WHITE, Esq.,—Dear Sir—From a close observation of the effect of your Truss, as compared with other varieties now in use, we can say with confidence that it is the best one for the various forms of Hernia, in young or old, that we have ever seen used; combining durability, simplicity, and facility of adjustment that is not found in any other instrument.

Yours, respectfully,

S. J. AMES, M. D.

A. C. CAMPBELL, M. D.

WM. H. THOMAS, M. D.

I have been acquainted with L. B. White's Truss for several years, and have used it in my practice. I prefer it to any other Truss with which I am acquainted, both for temporary relief and also for the *radical cure* of the various kinds of Hernia. I have no hesitation in recommending it to the public as the *best* and *most reliable* article of the kind now in use.

W.-E. LAUDERDALE, M. D.

GENESE0, LIV. CO., N. Y., *April 12, 1858.*

WARSAW, WYOMING CO., N. Y., *Sept. 2, 1857.*

MR. COOK,—Dear Sir—The Patent Truss of L. B. White, for which you are Agent, is, in my judgment, the most perfect instrument of the kind ever invented. From the period that the inventor first procured his patent, I have been using it in my practice and I am happy to be able to state that it has admirably answered its design in *every instance*. Too much praise cannot be given Mr. White for the benefit he has conferred upon that class of afflicted patients who are obliged to use a Truss.

Truly yours,

JOHN G. MEACHEM, M. D.

I have examined L. B. White's Patent Lever Truss, and seen it used in many cases, with the most beneficial results, and in my estimation it more fully fulfils the indications required than any

other Truss I have ever seen, and I do most cheerfully recommend it in all cases of Hernia.

T. R. HUNTINGTON, M. D.

PERRY, WYOMING Co. N. Y.

WARSAW, *Sept. 1, 1857.*

MR. COOK,—Dear Sir—The Patent Truss of L. B. White, for which you are agent, is, in my judgment, the most perfect instrument of the kind now in use. I have recommended it in my practice, and can safely say that the instrument is fully what one could wish it to be, both as regards efficiency and ease, and, in my judgment, is not equalled by any other of the kind and character now in use.

Respectfully yours,

C. A. DAKE, M. D.

L. B. WHITE,—Dear Sir—Having had a great many years' practice in the application and use of Trusses, I can safely say, after a careful examination of your Patent Lever Truss, that from its peculiar action, it is better adapted for the cure of Hernia than any other Truss in use, and take pleasure in recommending it accordingly.

Yours truly,

ELIHU AMSDEN, M. D.

EAST GAINESVILLE, WYOMING Co., N. Y.

GREIGSVILLE, LIV. Co., N. Y., *May 20, 1858.*

L. B. WHITE,—Dear Sir—I take pleasure in recommending your Truss to the public, being well acquainted with it, having seen and conversed with those who have been cured. I think it the best instrument of the kind I have ever known.

WM. H. BENNETT, M. D.

WARSAW, *Sept. 1, 1857.*

MR. D. L. COOK,—Dear Sir—Having used, in one case of severe femoral rupture, one of White's Trusses, and finding it to answer my purpose admirably, it is with pleasure that I make this statement, at your request.

To several I have recommended it, and so far as I have been informed, it has given universal satisfaction.

Respectfully yours,

W. W. GARDNER, M. D.

N. B.—The case above referred to was Mr. Griffith Williams, of Orangeville.

W. W. G.

BRANDFORD, STEUBEN CO., N. Y., May 21, 1858.

L. B. WHITE,—Dear Sir—I have given your Patent Truss a thorough examination, and am satisfied that it is superior to anything of the kind I have ever seen. Its superiority consists in its simplicity and adaptation, the pressure being applied in the right place, and in the right direction; and I have no hesitation in recommending it to those afflicted with Hernia, as being just the thing they require.

W. S. PURDY, M. D.

White's Patent Lever Truss, in my estimation, excels in construction any truss I know of. For 10 years I have been professionally engaged in adjusting mechanical appliances for Hernia or Rupture, during which time I have not met with a Truss giving the same amount of satisfaction, or more likely to promote a cure of Hernia. The *single fact* that it may be applied in such a manner as to avoid uncomfortable pressure upon the back is a *special feature* that I have never seen in any other Truss. Connect this with the admirable construction and working of the pad, and I imagine it needs no further commendation.

I am sir, very truly yours,

CALEB H. NEEDLES.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct., 1859.

L. B. WHITE, Esq.,—Dear Sir—A patient of mine, a young man of this village, (who does not wish his name given,) has been wearing one of your *double Trusses* about ten months, and reports himself cured. I made an examination, and pronounce him cured. There are several others about here who have been cured, but are unwilling their names should be published. I take the liberty of mentioning the case of a boy four or five years

old, son of Mr. James Roberts, who was cured by the use of one of your Trusses, in a very short time. I do not hesitate to say that if properly applied, your Truss will effect a *cure* in almost *every case*.

Yours respectfully,

R. LANGWORTHY, M. D

MOUNT MORRIS, LIV. CO., N. Y., April 14, 1858.

CLIFTON SPRINGS WATER CURE, May 3, 1858.

I have no hesitation in recommending Mr. L. B. White's Patent Truss for Hernia. I have used it in my practice, and I regard it as preferable to any that I have used or seen.

HUBBARD FOSTER, M. D.

My Truss has also been shown to some of the leading physicians and surgeons of the land, viz.: Dr. Mott, of New-York; Ex-Mayor Smith, M. D., of Boston; the surgeons of the navy and marine hospitals, Boston; Prof. Frank Hamilton, of Buffalo, N. Y.; H. W. Dean, of Rochester, N. Y., and a host of others; and they have *all*, with one accord, pronounced my Truss a *superior* instrument.

CERTIFICATES.

Now *Hernia* never gets well of itself, so that certificates on this subject are not like patent medicine certificates. If any one is curious to know the character of the physicians, and through them of the cures referred to, I will refer you to two names well known: Hon. John B. Skinner, of Wyoming, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Hon. James Wadsworth, Geneseo, Livingston Co., N. Y., and to the clergy of the several denominations in the places where these physicians and patients live. They will know the M. D.'s at least. It will be seen that most of my certificates are near where I live—Western N. Y. My Truss is not *widely* known. I have been *too poor*, (*I confess*), to bring it before the

public—*too poor* to go to Fairs and compete for gold medals—(*gold medals do not cure Hernia*,)—*too poor* to advertise in the papers, but hope, by the blessing of a kind Providence, soon to let the world see and judge for themselves of my Truss.

GENESE0, April 12, 1858.

This is to certify that my son, about nine years old, was afflicted with a breach. I applied to Mr. L. B. White for one of his Patent Lever Trusses. He wore it about one year, and is cured, and is as sound as ever. I recommend the above Truss to all afflicted with Hernia.

WM. DOTY.

MR. L. B. WHITE,—Dear Sir—My son wore one of your Patent Lever Trusses about two years, and it made a complete cure of his rupture. He was about seven years of age. Any one can call and learn the facts, and how he was handled. His case was one of the most aggravated.

Yours truly,

D. M. STRONG.

LAGRANGE, WYOMING Co., N. Y., April, 1858.

I hereby recommend all who are afflicted with Rupture to get one of L. B. White's Patent Lever Trusses. I had a bad rupture, and know how to sympathize with others. I wore one of them about a year, and it completely cured me.

FAYETTE JONES.

Moscow, Liv. Co., N. Y., April 5, 1858.

L. B. WHITE,—Dear Sir—Rupture is a distressing complaint. I had a breach about *thirty years*. I have worn different kinds of Trusses to no purpose. I got one of your Patent Lever Trusses and wore it about two years, and now consider myself perfectly sound. My age is sixty-five.

Yours respectfully,

SEELEY POLLARD.

Moscow, April 7, 1858.

L. B. WHITE,—Dear Sir—I had a breach. Got one of your Patent Lever Trusses, and after wearing it *three months* was *perfectly cured*.

NATHAN FENTON.

OSSIAN, ALLEGHANY Co., N. Y., Sept. 15, 1856.

Moscow, Liv. Co., N. Y., *April 1, 1856.*

This is to certify that I was troubled with a breach, and had tried other Trusses, but was not helped. I could not get a Truss that would hold my rupture till I got L. B. White's Patent Lever Truss. This held me perfectly, and I wore it *eight months*, and am now well.

ALLEN SMEAD.

I hereby certify that I had a child afflicted with Hernia, at the age of four months. By the direction of Dr. Allen, of Cuyler-ville, I procured one of L. B. White's Patent Lever Trusses. After using it about three months, it effected a *perfect cure*.

JAS. R. DALES.

CUYLERVILLE, Liv. Co., N. Y., *March 24, 1858.*

WEST BLOOMFIELD, MONROE Co., N. Y., *July 17, 1857.*

L. B. WHITE,—Dear Sir—I must say that I have received a great benefit from your Truss. By the recommendation of Mr. Ira Holmes, I was induced to try one of your Trusses. I had been troubled with breach about twenty years. I had tried several Trusses, and received no benefit from them. It is now about one year since I put on your Patent Lever Truss, and I now consider myself perfectly sound.

S. C. ALDRICH.

In June, 1856, I procured of L. B. White one of his "Patent Lever Trusses." At that time I had a very bad Hernia of three years' standing. I wore my Truss about one year, when I laid it aside, being perfectly cured, and have had no appearance of Hernia since.

URIAH L. BARTLETT.

FARMERSVILLE, *Jan. 17th, 1858.*

CASTILE, WYOMING Co., N. Y., *May 21, 1858.*

MR. L. B. WHITE,—Sir—I have been afflicted with the Hernia from infancy, and have tried different kinds of Trusses, which, instead of effecting a cure, injured me. I have had a strangulation. I was finally persuaded to get one of your Trusses. I am now perfectly cured, having worn yours but a short time. I most cheerfully recommend your Truss to all who are afflicted with this disease. It is now two years since I took your Truss off.

Yours respectfully,

ANSON PHELPS.

CASTILE, WYOMING Co., N. Y., *May 6, 1858.*

L. B. WHITE,—Dear Sir—I have been afflicted with rupture for nearly eight years, and considered myself incurable. I procured one of your Patent Gun-Stirrup Trusses, and it not only held it to its place, but soon it made the parts to which it was applied sore and inflamed, and in nine months I threw it aside, *cured!* From my own knowledge and experience, I can confidently recommend your Truss to those troubled with rupture, as the *best and only reliable* Truss in use.

S. W. CHASE.

SOUTH LIVONIA, LIV. Co., N. Y., *June, 1858.*

L. B. WHITE,—Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have been afflicted with rupture some five or six years. I wore one of your Patent Lever Trusses about six months, and it cured me. I recommend it to all who are thus afflicted.

S. CHAMBERLAIN.

I will venture to refer to a few others that I know to be cured, although I have not their certificates. I think they will not be offended.

Jacob Kellog, Castile, Wyoming Co., N. Y.

Son of Chas. Davis, China, Wyoming Co., N. Y.

Mr. Miles Le Roy, Genesee Co., N. Y.

Theoran Steel, Lima, Livingston Co., N. Y.

Joseph Organ, Perry Centre, Wyoming Co., N. Y.

Child of Martin Sweet, Perry, Wyoming Co., N. Y.,—Double rupture, very bad.

Child of Asa Jennings, Genesee, Livingston Co., N. Y.

Thomas Proctor, Fowlerville, Livingston Co., N. Y.

Robert Barnet, Warsaw, Wyoming Co., N. Y.

Mr. Spencer, Lima, Livingston Co., N. Y.,—Hotel keeper.

Alonzo Brown, Leicester, Livingston Co., N. Y.

It will be perceived that I have given certificates only of CURES. I could refer to a large number more, besides a large number who have a *false delicacy*, and are not willing to be referred to. I *know* of several females who report themselves cured. I have not asked one of them for a certificate. I could give certificates by the score from those wearing my Truss, stating, many of them, that they had tried all the different kinds of Truss offered in the market, without finding one that would hold their rupture, and many that had been greatly injured by the *hoop spring* Trusses, many that had made long journeys, and paid out a great deal of money for Trusses, to no profit.

L. B. WHITE.